MERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR BUILDING-10 a. m. ta 10 p. m.-Industrial Exhibition. BROADWAY THEATRE-2 and 8-Paul Jones. RIJOU THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Minstrels CABINO-2 and 8:15-Poor Jonathan.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Amerita.

DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Last Word. EAST ORANGE-Football.
EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus.

GARDEN THEATRE-2 and 8-Sunset and Dr. Rall. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Good Old Times. RAMMERSTEIN'S HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8:13-The Clemenceau Case.

KOSTER & BIALS-2 and 8-Carmencita.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:30-The Muister of Wood-

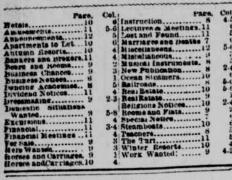
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8 30-A Pair of MINER'S 5TH-AVE, THEATRE-2 and S:15-All for

NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Hendrik Hudson. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and S-Ners.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2 and S:15-The Heir at Law.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-2 and S:15-Nea a

STANDARD THEATRE-2 and S:15 - Reckless Temple. STAR THEATRE-2 and 8-The Senator.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The County

14TH-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8-Blue Jeans.

#### Index to Aovertisements.



## Business Notic es. OFFICE FURNITURE Great Variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Futton-st., New-York. Desks, Library Tables, &c.

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New Pork Daily Tribune.

# TOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1890. .

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A great storm raged in Great Britain; a yacht was wrecked in Belfast Harbor and Viscount Cantelupe was drowned. === The petition the reprieve of Birchall, the Woodstock murderer, was denied by the Dominion Council. In a duel in Paris M. Bourey, a dramatic critic, was wounded by Maurice, son of Sarah Bernhardt. There is some international rivalry to secure the privilege of excavating for art treasures at Delphi. == Chancellor von Caprivi and

England discount rate was advanced from 5 to 6 Ireland, led to a fight between Unionists and Nationalists. === Chaplain Stoecker's dismissal from the Berlin Court was due to a complaint of the Grand Duke of Baden. Domestic.-Lieutenant Troup in an interview

at Cambridge, Mass., replied to statements made by Henry M. Stanley. —— Millions of dollars in gold are being taken from the bed of the Feather River, in California. == The American Akademe celebrated Plato's birthday, at Jacksonville, Ill. - The Republicans of Jacksonville, Fla., accuse the Democrats of suppressing the entire Republican vote. = Several persons were injured by train accidents in Kentucky and Indiana. A large part of the town of Owensboro, Ky., was burned. == English capitalists are seeking to buy up Chicago packing houses.

City, and Suburban.-One man was killed and four seriously burned by an exploding shell at Fort Wadsworth. == Several accidents occurred on the East and North Rivers, and on the Bay, owing to the dense fog. - Winners at Elizabeth: Michael, Major Domo, Cousin Jeems, Mileties, Billet and Dundee. \_\_\_\_ Stocks were badly demoralized, and declined sharply, closing with good recoveries and seemingly firm.

Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair and warm, but colder at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 54 5-8.

According to the report of the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, the number of desertions last year was 489 less than in the previous year, the percentage being reduced from 11 to 9. The desertion of nine men in every hundred, however, seems entirely too large a proportion. General McKeever thinks that the new law on the subject has not begun to produce a decided effect as yet. As the best results are hoped for from its operation, it is likely that a year hence a more marked decline in desertions will be reported.

There are candidates a-plenty already in the field for the Speakership of the next llouse, and for the next twelve months the most animated sort of canvass for that office will be carried on. The word "scramble" will express the fact with greater accuracy than the word "canvass." Few of the aspirants are so modest as Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who declares his purpose of waiting for the result of the elections next fall before announcing his candidacy. Mr. Breckinridge will be entered so late, if at all, that his chances will be slim. From present appearances Roger Q. Mills has a mortgage on the Speakership, and intends to foreclose it.

The Republican Executive Committee of Ohio has issued an address to the voters of that State which will be read with interest and satisfaction by Republicans everywhere. The blurality for the head of our party's State ticket is about 12 000. The address emphasizes the fact that the fight was made squarely on the question of Protection. The election of fourteen Democratic and seven Republican Congressmen has no bearing upon this point, and the address well says that the Democrats only glory in their shame when they boast of

this result. Ohio has done well in spite of a disgraceful Democratic conspiracy, and deserves to defend himself. Mr. Stanley would be more all the congratulations she is receiving.

It cannot be denied that there has been a certain amount of public interest in the races of ocean steamships which have not been uncommon of late. Still, it will be generally agreed that the Inman and White Star lines have done wisely in entering into an arrangement whereby their fast vessels will sail alternately after January 1. When two steamers of virtually the same capacity sail about the same hour, it is inevitable that the spirit of rivalry should influence their commanders, and no dcubt unjustifiable risks are sometimes taken. The companies appear to have concluded that racing does not pay. The new arrangement will be a convenience to travellers, since under it an "ocean greyhound" will sail in the middle of every week.

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

THE TRIBUNE has a few words to offer to those manufacturers, workingmen, farmers and others whose votes helped the great Demo-

cratic victory last Tuesday. Are you ready to try Free Trade? Dissatisfied with the practical application of the protective policy, as you now understand its effect, you vote to give power to a party whose ruling idea is the extermination of protective duties. That is the meaning of Democratic votes this year, if they have any logical meaning in respect to the tariff question. Some of you have made public your purpose to vote against the party responsible for the McKinley bill, because it did not give you free raw materials. Others have expressed the same purpose because the measure seemed to make prices higher. Very well; suppose the Republican party should take you at your word. It will not, being governed by principles and convictions. But if its Senators and Representatives should play the cheap politician, and trim their sails to the popular breeze, how would your votes affect you?

More than a hundred cases have been chronicled within the last month in which new manufacturing establishments were started or about to start because of the recent change of duties. All these, and the thousands more behind them, would require the work of mechanics and laborers in building, the work of machinists and iron producers in equipment, and the work of multitudes in producing raw materials for their use. Democratic votes mean that the voters want this sort of thing stopped. Very well; what next?

Free raw material, free ores and coal, pigiron, hides, leather and lumber, free wool and barley and farm products of all kinds, would mean the closing of a great many establishments now in operation, and the discharge of a great many workers in mines or forests or on farms. It is difficult to say how many, for the increased American demand would quickly put up prices of such products abroad, and so enable part of the American producers to compete, after some reduction of wages. In a short time, for instance, wool or iron ore would rise fully any of the ballots except the one which abroad, under the pressure of the American demand free of duty, toward the present price city the voter was compelled to take with him in this country, so that some could continue to make iron here, and those wool-growers whose land is cheapest could continue to grow wool. But a large part of the present American production would have to cease, because it could not compete with the producers in other countries. A large army of workers now thus employed would have to seek other occupations already crowded, or go about the country in vain search for the work which we should then be paying foreigners for doing. Men who have no employment cannot buy largely of the food or clothing which the labor of others furnishes, and so the demand for all sorts of products would shrink. Democratic votes this no such difficulty to contend with. The origyear mean all this, if they logically mean any-

But free raw materials mean also a great reduction or absolute removal of duties on manufactured products. The millions who grow wool, or raise ore and coal from the earth, do not vote to pay duties on goods of Premier Crispi met in Milan. = The Bank of any kind if duties are not paid on coal and ore and wool. When the duties on manuper cent. === Mr. Balfour's presence at Omagh, factured products come off, or are cut down to a purely revenue basis, how many concerns would have to close? How many hundred thousand workers would have to join the army of the unemployed so that this country might buy cheaper goods abroad? Perhaps the manufacturers who have voted to help the Democracy imagine that they can retain protective duties on goods and yet get removal of duties on materials. They will learn their mistake. The great increase of the army of unemployed will mean a further shrinkage in the demand for all products of industry. Democratic votes this year mean all this, if they mean anything.

It is not of much use now for manufacturers or workingmen or farmers to regret that they have given a great impulse to the Free-Trade ball. But it may be of use for them to consider without much delay whether they mean to let it roll on to the logical end or to stop it.

### A LION AROUSED.

Mr. Stanley is a man of peace, but a hard fighter when attacked. In writing the history of his last African expedition he was most tolerant and charitable in his judgment on the conduct of the officers of the rear-guard, two of whom were dead. He credited them with having earnestly desired to perform their share of the noble undertaking for which they had enlisted; and in view of the inexplicable failure of the rear-guard to accomplish any useful result or to co-operate with the main body he affected to believe that some supernatural agency, some species of diablerie, had intervened and brought to naught their honest inentions and his own carefully devised plans. He stoutly refused to believe that any officer had been disloyal to him, yet was constrained to confess that he could not comprehend the causes of failure and inaction. Unprejudiced readers of his deeply interesting book have been astonished by the moderation and magnanimity displayed by him in his criticism of the conduct of the rear-guard. A most exacting commander, requiring absolute obedience from his swarthy followers and the highest degree of intrepidity, pluck and efficiency in his white companions, he is a just and generous leader in dealing with all associated with him. He is a man of peace, gentle, indulgent and conservative in his judgments of men; yet when he is aroused he is a lion in the path of traducers and carping critics.

The infatuated officers of the rear-guard and the friends of Major Barttelot have shown an extraordinary ack of discretion in assailing the leader of the expedition. In quibbling over his instructions and attempting to extenuate the shocking mismanagement of Camp Yambuya by affirming that Major Barttelot was required to do what was impossible, they invite their own condemnation. Mr. Stanley, in replying to their strictures, brings to light facts which have never been revealed. With the two commanding officers of the rearcolumn in their graves he was reluctant to repeat the details furnished by Mr. Bonney, the only officer whom he found at Yambuya when he returned to the Congo. But when he is

than human if, after enduring the agonizing hardships of the forest march and overcoming insuperable difficulties, he should be indifferent to his reputation as the leader of the most heroic relief expedition in modern annals. He is jealous of his own honorable fame. He is capable of defending it against all critics, the living or the dead, as resolutely and successfully as he accomplished his errand of mercy in darkest Africa.

Major Barttelot, as he is now dragged before the public through the folly of his friends, is revealed as a very common type of English officer. Intrepid, gallant and brilliant in service in Afghanistan and on the Lower Nile, he lacked the qualities of patience and tolerance required for dealing with barbarous races. Through want of adaptability and through irritability and ill-temper he sacrificed the interests of the expedition and flung away his life. Troup, Ward and their associates lacked in the first instance the independence and manliness to protest against the terrible punishments inflicted by their superior and his incompetent management of the rear-column: and when he had been shot in consequence of his wanton brutality, they were too demoralized to take any effective measures for retrieving disaster at Yambuya. Bonney, an inferior officer, was left in charge of a camp which in Mr. Stanley's expressive words was fast rotting away. There was a most deplorable collapse of the reserve force upon which Mr. Stanley was depending for co-operation and support. The men left in charge of the column were responsible for the failure to act upon the leader's instructions. The more closely their conduct is examined the greater will be their ignominy and reproach.

### THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

The recent election in this State demonstrated that the Ballot-Reform law which was passed by the last Legislature is to be regarded as a great public benefit. It is generally conceded alike by Republicans and Democrats that the law worked admirably; that the new system of voting was a vast improvement upon the one which it superseded, and that the polls were guarded against bribery and corruption and disorder as they never were before. In a word, the law met the best expectation, proving as good in practice as in theory.

Nevertheless, one or two amendments might render the law a more efficient instrument of the popular will. The twenty-fifth section provides that "after preparing his ballot, and before leaving the voting-booth, the voter shall fold all the ballots delivered to him in the middle lengthwise and then crosswise, but in such a way that the contents of the ballots shall be concealed and the stub can be removed without exposing any of the contents of the ballots." There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by last Tuesday's voters with this provision of the law. They protested that they ought not to be required to fold thus carethey intended to vote. In some parts of this into the booth no fewer than eleven ballots, and if he did not happen to be dextrous in folding them he emerged from the booth strong in the conviction that the law asked too much of him. Why not amend the section in question so as to meet this criticism? It has been suggested that if the inspector of election from whom the voter receives his ballots should be required to fold the ballots before delivering them, the voter would be a gainer. It has also been suggested that the voter should be allowed to return the unvoted ballots face down without folding them at all. It may be added that but for Governor Hill's obstinacy there would be inal Saxton bill provided for a blanket ballot containing all the names to be voted for, the desire to vote. The Governor refused to sign the bill so long as it contained this provision and accordingly the blanket ballot was dropped.

Another section of the bill which provoked dissent on Tuesday provides that no person shall occupy a voting-booth less than three nor longer than ten minutes. So far as we have heard, this requirement was pretty generally disregarded. If a voter had his ballot ready in less than three minutes after entering the booth he at once proceeded to the ballot-box. If it was not ready in ten minutes after entering the booth he tarried there until it was ready. In either case he escaped censure from the election officials. It may be well to prohibit a voter from occupying a booth more than ten minutes, but it is difficult to understand what good end is served by requiring him to stay there at least three minutes. If he finishes his business in two minutes why make him waste an additional minute?

The contest over the Congressional election in the XXVIIIth District emphasizes another defect of the law-a more serious one. Colonel Noves, the Republican candidate, was reported as elected Tuesday night. On Wednesday the inspectors of elections made another count, and now announce that Mr. Rockwell, the Democratic candidate, has been elected. What is the explanation? It is believed that access to the ballot-boxes of the district was obtained after the original count was taken, and that pasters were placed upon a sufficient number of Noyes ballots to elect Rockwell. The original Saxton bill shut out pasters, providing for ballots furnished by the State, and no others. But here again the Governor proved a stumbling-block. He gave it to be understood that he would veto any Ballot bill which provided only for official ballots. The paster, therefore, was a concession without which ballot reform would have failed entirely at the last session.

If the next Legislature were to be Republican in both its branches there would be good reason to expect that the new law would be amended so as to meet the main objections which have been mentioned. But a Democratic Assembly can be depended upon to do whatever Governor Hill tells it to do. And he is certain to tell it to stand by the paster and to oppose the blanket ballot. In fact, it is useless to hope for ballot reform at its best so long as Hill occupies the Executive chair.

OUR EXCEPTIONAL RIGHT IN THE SEAL The British Government has lost no opportunity since it repudiated the arrangement it made with Minister Phelps for the protection of the for-seal in Alaskan waters to indicate its unwillingness to recognize any peculiar right of this Government in the seal. recent proposals that Sir Julian Pauncefote has been making through "The Baltimore Sun' are based on the theory that England has the same rights and interests in those animals that the United States and Russia have. Sir Julian is not impressed by the fact that the seal are born and for four months of every year actually live on American and Russian soil. He sees no significance in the circumstance that they are taken by his countrymen from waters that are confined within American and Russian territory, from which waters English territory is far distant. He gives no heed to the principles of international law which concede a sovereign's right to appropriate to himself those

wantonly assailed over those graves, he has things within or about his dominion which can be shared only at the risk of their entire loss, and to extend his jurisdiction over the seas contiguous to his shores so far as may be necessary for his safety or for some lawful end. These facts and principles are ignored by Lord Salisbury, and he coolly assumes that if he is asked to join in an international arrangement to suppress the marine slaughter of the seals he is entitled to share in the government of our islands and in the devisement of the regulations under which the seal industry is pursued there.

This strikes us as thoroughly illogical and absurd. The true facts, as we conceive them, are these: The United States and Russia own, each of them, certain islands in a sea which. though very large, is substantially inclosed within their dominions, and, which, by its situation, can render only chance service to the general commerce of the world. On these islands certain valuable animals are born, pure amphibians, living for two-thirds of the year in the sea and for the other third upon our islands. These animals are not so numerous that an industry which requires the annual slaughter of 150,000 of them can be profitably pursued by all the nations of the earth. To render the industry permanent and its seasonable yield sure and steady, it must be conducted under the restraining supervision of law and with a careful regard for seal life. These are the facts that give to the United States and Russia a peculiar right, according to all the accepted writers on international law, in the seal. We may lawfully claim that they are our seal, and if our neighbors are unwilling to concede so much they must at least admit that our relation to the scal is exceptional. and that this exceptional relation must be considered in any scheme to effect by international agreement results which we claim the natural right to effect by our own authority.

England in the past has acknowledged all this. From the early proclamation of Russian sovereignty over Alaska and Behring Sea down to the day when Lord Salisbury found Sir John Macdonald plucking at his sleeve and winking mysteriously England's attitude toward these waters and their amphibious contents was such an acknowledgment. After the negotiations of 1888, to ask us to consent to a basis of negotiation less favorable is to ask what no Administration would be justified in giving.

EXIT COTTRELL. An extraordinary career ended suddenly on Thursday morning when William W. Cottrell fell riddled with buckshot at the office of the Chief of Police of Montgomery, Ala. The ex-Mayor of Cedar Keys was a desperado of the type which is supposed to be prevalent on the outskirts of civilization, but which in reality seldom appears on exhibition except in sensational literature. Men who shoot total strangers to death for refusing to drink with them, and cut off the ears of casual acquaintances for the mere joy of seeing how odd human beings look without those appendages, were never numer-ous and are getting scarcer every day, dimenovel writers and special correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding. But it is pretty well established, we believe, that Cottrell did achieve these precise feats, and many others of the same general character. He was not a ruffian by inheritance, and did not become one by force of example. He did not even take the trouble to pretend that, if he was not always the first to shoot, somebody else would be. When he was sober he was capable of a decent regard for the rights of others and of evoking in respectable persons a disposition to forgive and forget. Unhappily, it was only by acciden' that he kept sober long enough to exercise his amiable qualities, and when he was drunk he was an exemplary devil. Except for the known fact that a single

highwayman does occasionally "hold up" a coach or train full of passengers and despoil them at his leisure without a protest, it would be hard to credit the history of Cedar Keys under the rule of Cottrell. Why a community should have consented to live so long in abject terror of one man and actually re-elect him to the office of Mayor at the end of his first term will always remain a mystery in spite of numerous object-lessons illustrating the grotesque possibilities of a panic. It was not until the majesty of the United States, represented by a marshal's posse, loomed up in the neighborhood of Cedar Keys that Cottrell even deigned to recognize the convenience of taking to the swamps. Stranger still is the fact that his flight and concealment were assisted and justice was baffled by the connivance in his escape of citizens who had not dared to sneeze in his presence for years.

It is not known that Cottrell ever expressed desire to "die with his boots on," though in his more lucid moments it must have occurred to him that such would probably be his fate. At all events, what everybody else foresaw has occurred at last, and, fortunately, his taking off does not seem to have involved another in guilt. Chief of Police Gerald had been warned that Coltrell was "looking for him," and he knew very well what that meant. He prepared himself for an emergency, and waited at his office for the critical moment, choosing that course in preference to ordering the desperado's arrest, which might have resulted in unnecessary slaughter. His visitor arrived, according to his declared programme, fired a revolver at Gerald without warning, but missed, and was instantly shot dead. It is a good riddance, neatly accomplished without injury to the innocent, and a merciful release from terror and peril for many. But human nature is perrerse, and doubtless numerous mourners will estify to the good qualities of the departed cillain, and sigh for the old times when Cotrell was Mayor of Cedar Keys.

The sacrifice of Mr. La Follette to the sectarian disturbance in Wisconsin is one of the most unfortunate results of the election. None of the counger members of the House has won a more nviable reputation than this brilliant and versatile

Representative. In rejecting him, the voters of the IIId District have robbed themselves of services which were always disinterested and able, and which gave dignity to their part in national Let's change the subject and talk about Thanks

giving. Hurry up your proclamation, Governor.

Your party has much to be thankful for, and so

has ours. We're thankful that something was

saved out of the wreck. The Republican party in the canvass which has ended had more principles but fewer votes than the Democracy. Principles in the natural order of development yield as abundantly as the fertile Western prairies. The votes will be gathered when the field is white for harvest in the

Presidential year. A Harvard student was arrested at an early hour the other morning, having been caught in the act of stealing a sign. Not only was he arrested, but he was actually locked up like any other person detected in the commission of an offence, but he was subsequently taken to court, and, in spite of the plea which he entered, a judicial-minded magistrate refused to accept the fact that he was a student as a justification of the misdemeanor, and actually fined him \$10 and When he had recovered from his astonishcosts. ment, the young man handed over the money and resumed his collegiate career both sadder and wiser. If this case establishes a precedent, it

may have a serious effect upon the attendance at Harvard. But students in Cambridge will not be likely to surrender their traditional rights without at least a struggle.

Hope springs eternal in the faithful Repub-

lican's breast. The impulsive, precipitate snap judgment the consumers was registered on Tuesday. Without reason they were frightened. Two years hence the great industrial and productive interests of the Nation will express their deliberate approval of Republican legislation.

It is nothing less than a public misfortune that Mr. Cannon is defeated. The country cannot afford to lose the services of such a man. Honest, conscientious, able and resolute, his record in the present House has been one of great usefulness to the Nation. As chairman of the Appropriations Committee Mr. Cannon has successfully resisted, against a weight of solicitation and influence that no one can appreciate who has not experienced it, all the ten thousand schemes little and big, to waste the public money that annually come before Congress. He is almost an ideal legislator, and his absence from the next House will leave vacant a place that few men are competent to fill.

A telegram or letter of congratulation from Grover Cleveland expressing "considerable personal satisfaction" at the election of his friend John R. Fellows appears to be in order.

The Democracy "can be kept united," remarks The New-York Sun," "if the advocates of freetrade are not allowed to get the upper hand again. If they do, disaster is inevitable." afternoon journal announces that Mr. Mills has already entered upon a canvass for the Speakership of the next House. It is the beginning of the end which our neighbor ominously forecasts.

A good deal has happened since Monday. But good deal more will happen before the November election of 1892.

The development of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been one of the most interesting features of our American progress. It is not often that the interests of a religious society are handled with the same zeal and capacity that distinguish our people in other organizations. Every now and then, however, the Methodist Church makes a new demonstration of its superior wisdom in the means it takes for extending its influence. The General Committee, under whose direction certain moneys are expended in the building of new churches, is now in session in this city, apportioning its demands and its favors to the various conferences into which the Methodist Society is divided. Its funds are received through the collection basket and come along in pennies. But in the course of a year they reach the splendid total of three or four hundred thousand dollars and suffice to start the construction of six or seven hundred new church buildings. The influence of such a work as this General Committee is doing, especially in new communities throughout the West, cannot easily be estimated, but it is not too much to say that the peculiarly sober, industrious and earnest character of the new Western States that have been added to the Union from the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican Cession is largely attributable to the exertions of such well-managed Christian bodies as this Methodist Board of Church Extension.

The Hon, Mr. Warwick, member-elect from the XVIth Ohio District, has a great deal of growing to do between now and December, 1891.

Memorandum for whom it may cornern: At the last session of our Legislature seven Assemblymen elected by the votes of Republicans, and professing to be Republicans, voted with the Democrats against the Republican high license bill. Two of the seven failed to receive a renomination; the five others ran again and four of the five were beaten.

"The Boston Transcript," unable to give full play in prose to the emotions which have been inspired in its breast by contemplation of the election figures, falls to quoting Jean Ingelow:

Men say it was a stolen tyde— The Lord that sent it, He knows all;

"The London Post" thinks the Silver bill had a good deal to do with it. The way an Englishman substitutes his interests for other people's is really very funny. Because Great Britain is compelled by the new silver law to pay more money for American silver with which to make Indian rupees than she paid under the Bland act, here comes an English journal with the opinion that Americans protested against receiving this additional sum for their product.

Now, watch that lie about high prices, with a gleeful grin on its ugly face, disappear in the distance. It was a hard-worked lie and it needs a rest.

In response to a question Governor Hill remarked on Wednesday evening that "it would be difficult to outline at this time any definite policy which it (the Democratic Assembly of 1891) is to pursue." It ought not to have been a difficult task, Governor. It is safe to say that the Democratic majority will pursue a pro-saloon, anti-reform policy from the beginning to the end of the session.

Dr. William Everett may now feel at liberty to devote his entire time to the instruction of the rising generation at Quincy. His excursion into VIth Congressional Districe as a candidate against Mr. Lodge was not a brilliant success. The people of Massachusetts do not take kindly to carpet-bag candidates, anyway.

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, the editor of "The Evangelist," has returned from his summer home in Stock-bridge, Mass., and will reside for the winter at Dobbs Ferry.

There is, of course, not the faintest shadow of truth in the rumor floating about in English clerical circles that the Protestant Episcopal Church is about to make Bishop Potter, of this city, an archbishop.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, the Episcopal clergyman of Canton, Ohio, whose book, "The Evolution of Man and Christianity," is regarded by many Episcopalians as heretical, will be tried for heresy early in December. He will make a vigorous defence, and will attempt to prove that what he has said is acknowledged to be true by many Episcopal clergymen in good

Mr. D. L. Moody the evangelist, will open a series of meetings in Chicago on the 23d inst., in connection with his Bible Institute work. He sends out a cordial nvitation to all who are interested in Bible study and Christian work to attend the institute. He will be followed by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, who will remain through January and possibly longer.

General Benjamin F. Butler, who by the way celebrated his seventy-third birthday this week, takes great pride in his large collection of curios, many of which have associations with the late civil war. They are mostly arranged in glass cases in his large billiard

The widow of Justice Miller has decided to rent her house in Washington, and sell her horses and carriage, and go to a hotel to live. Not only can she not afford to maintain the establishment, but she needs the revenue thus to be obtained for the more simple style of life she will now adopt.

"The Chicago Mail" tells this about a Chicago clergyman who is well known in the East: "The Rev. Fra Gunsaulus, the well-known Chicago divine, began his clerical work as pastor of the High Street Congregational Church at Columbus, Ohio, in 1880. At that time he had not yet reached his majority, and had just left college. His sermons were so popular that the large church was crowded at every service, camp-stools being placed in the aisles. But the young clergyman was a chronic sufferer from 'stage fright.' Often the church auditorium would be packed a half hour before regular service time. When the hour to begin arrived some of the church officials would rush downstairs to the church parlors, where Mr. Gunsaulus would be found nervously pucing the floor and wringing his hands. 'I would rather face a battery than go up there," he would say. But the next minute he

"On the highest point of Holyhood Cemetery, Brook line, Mass.," says "The Boston Pilot," "there crops out a ledge of rock whose base is in the foundation walls of the earth. Countless aeons ago the great glacial plane passed over this ledge, cutting its from face and leaving a polished surface which the rains and frosts of thousands of years have hardly dimmed. Grinding its way slowly over the reef, the mighty states [25] its indelible imposted behind and left also Grinding its way slowly over the reef, the mighty glacier left its indelible imprint behind, and left also an equally enduring memento of its passage—a glant boulder of conglomerate rock, fifteen feet high, and, roughly speaking, about twelve feet square—seventy-five tons of weather-stained, time-defying, eternal rock, it stands on the creet of the picturesque height, a landmark conspicuous above all else in the neighborhood—solitary, massive and majestic. It is to be the tombstone of John Boyle O'Reilly. No mark, save a single tablet let into its face, will be allowed to mar the severe simplicity of the noble monomith, which is nature's fitting memorial to God's nobleman.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Both the friends and the foes of Tammany seem to agree that its thorough organization gave it the victory. That fact being admitted, it is in order for those who desire to overthrow it to go to work and organize themselves. Victories are not gained in political campaigns simply by attending big massmeetings and marching in torchight parades. It is not enough to get the scholar in politics, desirable as that is. It is necessary also to get politics in the scholar. If the People's Municipal Lesgue is to continue its fight, it must learn a lesson from the bitter experience of the campaign just ended, and organize for victory two years hence by making a thorough house to house canvass of the whole city. Such a personal missionary effort with individual voters will be vastly more effective than a hurral campaign, though is won't be nearly so picturesque.

Jenkinz-Now, if I understand correctly, the first rinciple of Socialism is to divide with your brother man.

Fenley—Then you don't understand correctly. The first principle of Socialism is to make your brother man divide with you.—(Boston Post.

"The Boston Herald" has done a good work in exposing a bogus medical college in Newbury, Vt. The demonstrator of anatomy in the alleged college is not a physician at all, but a telegraph operator of Wood-ville, N. H. The president of the institution is a grocer of Newbury. Two of the trustees are farmers. It is only fair to say that many of those whose names are used in connection with the institution repudiate it, declaring that their names were used withou authority.

Queer Humanity.—A German baker kissed his servant girl twenty-two years ago and another German saw the transaction. He agreed to keep still for \$8 per week, and for twenty-two years he has been paid that sum. The baker came to this country and settled in Chicago, but the blackmailer came also, and it was only the other day that the police broke him up.—(Detroit Free Press.

The noble sport of wife-beating still flourish England. At a recent trial in Bristol a wife testified as follows: "We have been married for twenty-three years. He beat me the day after marriage, and there have never been three days at a time when he did not knock me down or whip me with a strap. I think he has beaten me 2,000 times."

"The Ellsworth American" well describes Mrs. Belle Wooster Higgins, of Sullivan, as "a veritable salt." She has been at sea almost constantly for almost nineteen years, and during that time has salled to nearly every part of the globe, including several European ports, Africa, Australia, the Island of Sunustra, South America, every port of the West indies and nearly every Atlantic port in this country. She is an expert it navigation, and is possessed of sufficient mautical skill to enable her, if it should ever become necessary, to take full command of a vessel and sall her to any part of the world.—(Lewiston Journal.

"You must be identified," brusquely exclaimed an Francisco bank cashier the other day to a tall, hook-nosed woman in green, red and blue, who brought in a check at a time his window was crowded. brought in a check at a time his window as crowds "Well, I-I-why-I-no, it cayn't be! Yes, it is, too. Ain't you Henry Smyth!" "That's my name, nadam," he replied, coldiy. "An' you don't know me. Hen! I'm changed some, and so air you; but I jist knowed I'd seen ye. You've got that same old cast in your left eye, your nose crooks a little to the left an' you're a Smyth all over. An' you don't know me! Don't know Salindy Spratt that you useter coax to become Salindy Smyth. 'Member how you useter haul me to school on 'your sled an' kiss me in the lane an' call me your little true love? ber how you cut up 'cause I gave ye the mitten! them old tinues! You kin i-dentify me now, can's you, Hen?" "Hen" did so, but in a mood that almost produced apoplexy.

The City of Mexico is brought face to face with a momentous question. This is whether the wearing of trousers in the streets shall be compulsory or not. The primitive practice of that blissful republic full The ideimitive practice of that blissful repulsing sanction a shirt and a breech-clout as public full dress for tile lower orders, but the Aldermen of the City of Mexico are determined to inaugurate an era of sumptuary decency in their town if the police have to be called in to enforce it. So they have held a special session over the matter, and have appointed five of their number as a committee to oblige the men employed in city work to use trousers and to visit proprietors of factories, etc., for the purpose of arranging to have their laborers arrayed with these bifurcated necessities. If we hear of a breeches revolution from the other side of the Rio Grande this summer, we may know that the down-trodden bare legs of the land of silver have revolted against municipal tyranny and modern tailoring.—(San Francisce Argonaut.

Mr. Stead tells how he once induced the late Canon Liddon to attend a Salvation Army meeting. others who testified." he says, "was a girl in a Salva tion Army bonnet and the regulation dress, and a stoker fresh from some steamer in the London docks, whose grimy face did not prevent him taking part the service, much to the delight of the good Canon, who sighed as he said: 'We could not get such men to St. Paul's.' When we left we walked back through the city. Canon Liddon was deeply impressed. He was at first somewhat silent, but after a time he said: "It fills me with shame! I feel guilty when I think of myself.' He continued musingly: "To think of these poor people with their imperfect grasp of the truth! And yet what a contrast between what they do and what we are doing! When I compare all the advaniages we enjoy, we who possess the whole body of truth, and see how little use we made of it, how little effect we produce compared with that which was palpable at that meeting-I take shame to myself when

think of it."

Two rustics in a San Francisco theatre annoved their neighbors by a long discussion of the merits of a prize sow owned by one of them. A gentleman sitting behind them asked the price of the sow. "About \$5, it suppose," replied the staring countryman. The man, taking out his pocketbook, handed over a greenback and said: "Here is a twenty. Now, that sow's mine; just let her alone, if you please." The audience snick-tempt to turn the joke by gravely pocketing the note and handing over the \$14\$ change, the snub was crushing in its effect, and in the dead silence that followed the philanthropic millionaire leaned back and modestly enjoyed his popularity. But what the delegation from up the bay said when, after the performance, they fried to buy beer with the twenty and found it a bad counterfeit, is until for publication.—(Horseheads) 

## SOMEWHAT TOO EAGER.

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A SORT OF FREE-TRADE PROGRAMME

From The Washington Post.

It looks as if the House restaurant of the Life Congress would dispense with the teacup and return to the good old Democratic habit of dispensing liquid in transparent vessels.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Pross.

The Australian ballot system, either complete or part, was given its first trial in a number of States, and with uniformly good results. Where the law was given its second trial it confirmed its hold upon the people. Evidently the Australian system has come to stay.

THE EPISCOPALIANS ENJOYED IT.

From The Churchman.

The New-York Tribune of last Sunday had a clever and interesting article on Bishop William his work at Middletown. ARE METROPOLITAN WIT AND MORALS DEAD

From The Boston Advertiser.

Humiliating as the confession must seem to every American who believes in popular government, it must be acknowledged that the time appears to have passed in New-York when the people of that city could effectively demand honest and efficient government.

MAKE IT A CRIME!

From The Minneapolis Tribune.